

Accelerating the Factorization of Multilinear Boolean Polynomials

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Abstract

A multilinear Boolean polynomial f is a polynomial over $\text{GF}(2)$ in which each variable has degree at most 1. Such polynomials arise in Boolean circuit optimization, yet their efficient factorization remains challenging. We present two Monte-Carlo algorithms that advance this problem.

Our first factorization algorithm assumes f is given in the sparse representation. It has algebraic complexity $O(n^2t)$ over a suitable extension field $\text{GF}(2^k)$, where n is the number of variables and t is the number of terms of f . Our C implementation achieves substantial speedups over both the FD and GCD algorithms of Emelyanov–Ponomaryov [3]. In our implementation, the dominant bottleneck is multiplication in $\text{GF}(2^{63})$; we address this using a compact 64-bit representation together with an optimized bit-shift/XOR reduction routine.

Our second algorithm assumes f is given by a black box $\mathbf{B}$ for its evaluation. Here we apply our recently developed black box factorization algorithm CMBBSHL [1, 2] which is implemented in Maple and C. The black box representation allows us to reduce t (the number of terms of the input polynomial f) to $T = s_{\max}(\sum \#f_i + \mathfrak{C}(\text{probe } \mathbf{B}))$ (which can be $\ll t$), where the f_i are the irreducible factors of f , $s_{\max}$ is the maximum number of terms in any coefficient (in the highest ranking variable) in any factor, $\sum \#f_i$ is the total number of terms in all irreducible factors, and $\mathfrak{C}(\text{probe } \mathbf{B})$ is the cost of a single black box probe. This yields an overall algebraic complexity $O(n^2T)$. Our Maple and C implementation of our second algorithm is the fastest algorithm when $T \ll t$.

References

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